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A TOPOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION OF *Antient & Modern Rome,*

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BATH.

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MUSEUM
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THIS

TOPOGRAPHICAL and HISTORICAL

DESCRIPTION

OF

Modern and Antient ROME,

IS

With all Gratitude and Humility

INSCRIBED TO

Her Grace the Ducheſs of Devonſhire,

By her Grace's

Moſt devoted and obedient

Humble Servant,

GASPARO GRIMANI.

PREFACE.

THAT to form an exact Idea of the Topography and Hiſtory of Rome, it is neceſſary to read many antient and modern Authors; no one will ſcruple to acknowledge, that the Ability to purchaſe them, is wanted by ſome, and the Time or Inclination, to read them, many more; and indeed theſe Writers as frequently diſagree, that after much Study, the Reader generally remains doubtful what to believe. I have endeavoured to obviate this Inconvenience by ſelecting from the Roman Hiſtory ſuch Facts only as are acknowledged by all Hiſtorians.

Of Modern Rome, I ſhall ſay very little, for a particular Deſcription of the Churches, Palaces, Villas and Fountains, would fill ſeveral Volumes. I ſhall therefore only mention ſlightly the Palaces of the Pope, the ſeven Baſilicks and the principal Caſcades, and I flatter myſelf the Reader will approve the Brevity of this Work, and give Credit to the Accuracy of the Author, who in forming a Model of Rome, has had an Opportunity of examining every Part with the ſtricteſt Attention.

OF THE

Foundation of Rome,

AND

Of its KINGS, &c.

ACCORDING to Varro, and the calculation of Uxere, Rome was built in the year of the world 3231; that is to say, 754 years before the birth of our Saviour. Romulus traced its circumference with a plough-shear on the mount Palatine, giving it a square form. He was the first King that governed Rome: after having easily subdued the neighbouring people, he triumphed over the Arsenati and reigned 37 years. Titus Tatius King of the Sabines was his colleague, and added the Capitoline to the Palatine. The whole together had no more than four Gates, viz. one on the side next the Tyber, another on that of the Aventine, a third on that of the Coelius towards the Flavian Amphitheatre, and the fourth towards Campus Martius.

The first was called Carmentale and Scelerate, because the Fabii went through it when they marched against the Veienti. The second was called Romanola from Romulus. The third, Pandana from Pandendo, being more open than the others, and lastly, the fourth was called Mugonia from Mugitu Bovium, because at that time, there were herds kept grazing in the Campus Martius. The second King was Numa Pompilius, who added the Quirinale to the Circuit of Rome; he reigned 43 years: he civilized the Roman ferocity by a superstitious religion, and as a sign of peace, shut the temple of Janus. The third King was Tullius Hostilius, who reigned 30 years: he enlarged Rome, by adding to it Mount Coelius, which was

made the dwelling of the Albans, after their Town Alba was deſtroyed: he ſubdued the Fidenati, and the Sabini. Ancus Martius, nephew to Numa Pompilius, was the fourth King: he added to Rome the Aventine hill, and part of the Janiculum, that is to ſay, a portion of land betwixt the gate Porteſe, and the Septimiana gate: he reigned 34 years. Tarquinius Priſcus ſucceeded him: he encreaſed the number of Senators, created new Knights, ſubdued ſome of the Tuſcans, and reigned 38 years. Servius Tullius was the ſixth King: he invented the Comitia Centuriata, the Courts, and Colleges: he added to Rome the hills Quirinale and Viminale, and renewed the ramparts of the city, which were finiſhed by Tarquin the Proud, the laſt King of the Romans. This Prince was the firſt who impoſed taxes; he conquered ſeveral Towns of the Latins, but his own violences, and the exceſſes of his Son, occaſioned his being driven from the throne, after a reign of 26 years.

In the year 224 from its foundation, Rome became a Republick, and enjoyed its freedom 'till the year 709: it then obeyed a Dictator in the perſon of Julius Cæſar, and after him, was governed by the Emperors. From what has been ſaid, it appears, that in proportion to its conqueſts, Rome was enlarged. In the time of Pliny it had only 13 miles in circumference. Claudius fortified the ramparts with a double galery, which was covered for the convenience of the ſoldiers. Aurelian enlarged the city, ſurrounded it with very thick walls, which being decayed were afterwards repaired by Beliſarius, and have been kept in repair by the different Pontiffs.

The preſent circumference of Rome is 16 miles and half: they reckon 300 towers now, and formerly to the number of 642. Before the Emperor Aurelian, viz. 272 years before Chriſt, Rome had only 10 gates, viz. the Triumphal gate at the extremity of the Campus Martius, facing the Tiber, and near the bridge of the ſame name; the Flaminian gate under the Capitoline Hill; the Viminale gate, from whence the Collatina and the Tiburtina ways begun; the Eſquiline gate, from whence the Preneſtina and Labicana ways begun; the Collinian gate, where the two ways, Salara and Nomentana, divided; the gate Aſinaria between Mount Coelius and Eſquiline; the gate Capena,

pena, at the ſouthern point of Coelius; the gate Oſtienſis, at the eaſtern point of the Aventine; the gate Janiculenſis, on the other ſide the Tiber, and the Portuenſis. Aurelian added the Campus Martius, which reaches to the Flaminian gate, called the Poplar-gate, on account of the number of poplars which were near it. Rome at preſent has 19 gates; the Poplar-gate, the front of which is the work of Michael Angelo Bonarroti: it has four columns of granite, and two ſtatues of St. Peter and Paul; the inſide front is by the Knight Bernini; the Pinciana, named from the palace Pincio, or Collatine, from Collatia, the country of Collatinus the huſband of Lucretia; the Sallara, ſo called, becauſe the Sabine entered by this gate to provide themſelves with its ſalt: it was alſo called Quirinalis, on account of its vicinity to the mount Quirinalis. It was called, laſtly, the Agonalis, becauſe they ſometimes celebrated the games of that name near it; when the river, leaving its channel, overflowed, the Circus Agonalis. The gate Pia near the antient Nomentana gate: Pius the 4th rebuilt it, under the direction of Michael Angelo, whence it takes its name. Not far from it is the gate Querquetulana, which is cloſed up; the gate Eſquilina, which is at the foot of mount Eſquiline: they call it the gate of St. Lawrence—it leads to two roads; one towards Tivoli, and the other to Preneſta, or Paleſtina. Near it is the gate Preneſtina, which is alſo cloſed up; Porta Labicana, now called the Great gate, becauſe it reſembles a triumphal arch: it was formerly the caſtle of the Claudian Water. Porta Celimontana, or St. John's, which leads to Naples, and to the Campagna Felice; Porta Latina, which leads to Latium, or the Campagna Romana; Porta Capena, or St. Sebaſtian's, called from the antient Capena; Appius Claudius the blind, made the road, which goes by Capua to Brundiſium. According to Titus Livius, beyond this gate was the territory of the Horatii, where the ſiſter of Horatius, who was killed by him after his victory, was buried. Porta Oſtienſis, or St. Paul's: it was ſubſtituted for the antient Trigemina, by the Emperor Aurelian. Porta Portuenſis, or Porteſe, becauſe they go through this gate to the Porto Romano, now called Fiumicino. Porta Aurelia, or St. Pancrace; it is ſituated on the Janiculum; the Conſul Aurelius laid the road paved—here was a little wood, where the Emperor Galba was buried; this road leads to Piſa. Porta Septimi-

miana, now the Septimian gate; Septimius Severus built it; this gate leads directly to the Triumphal way, where at present stands the gate Holy Ghost. This road is still called the Via Vitellia, because Vitellius made it.

Of the Gates of the Leonine City.

Leon the fourth had the mount Vatican surrounded with strong walls, and 6 gates, viz. the gate Holy Ghost, which is now within Rome, because when Urban 8th encompassed the Janiculum with ramparts, this gate was found to be within the walls. The gate of Light-Horse, so called from the troops having their barracks near it. The Porta Fabrica, which is never opened, but for the use of the Pope, the palace and the church of St. Peter; Porta Pertusa; Porta Angelica, which was built by Pius the 4th; Porta Castello, named from its vicinity to the Castle of St. Angelo. The circuit of these gates is called the Leonine City.

Of the antient Roman Roads.

The Flaminian Way took its name from the Consul, Caius Flaminius, in the year of Rome 533, who had it paved with large stones; it began at the Capitol from the Vialata, and extended to Rimini, that is, 250 miles. Lucius Emilius his colleague, continued it to Bologna, 60 miles farther; for which reason, the roads, as well as province, was called Emilian: he also made two other roads; the one from Rimini to Piacenza, and the other to Aquileia, after the war of the Gauls. The Corso is a part of the Flaminian way. The Cassian way is one post from Rome, and is called the Storta. The road that enters the Via Flaminia was made by the Censor Cassius, in the first days of the Republick. The Via Appia begins from the gate Capena, and was made by Appius Claudius, in the year of Rome 443: Juvenal calls it Madente, on account of the quantity of water which is still to be seen: it leads from Rome to Capua, Benevento, and Brindesi. Julius Cæsar expended a great deal of money upon this road to dry up the Pontin Ponds. Vespasian had it repaired—it now begins from the gate of St. Sebastian, and extends to Capua. The Via Salaria begins from the

the Porta Salara The Via Nomentana took its name from Nomento, a town of the Sabines, 12 miles from Rome; the Kings of Alba cauſed it to be made; it paſſes under an antient bridge called Lamentana. The Via Tiburtina begins from the gate St. Laurence. The Via Preneſtina began from this gate, and which is between St. Laurence, and the Great Gate. The Via Labicana begins from the Porta Maggiore. The Via Aſinaria is ſo called from the beaſts of burden, which go this road. The Via Latina leads to Latium. The Via Ardeatina led to the antient town of Ardea. The Via Campania began from the cloſed gate, which is between the gate St. Sebaſtian, and that of St. Paul. The Via Oſtienſis leads from the gate St. Paul. The Via Portuenſis, by which they went to the antient port of Claudius, or Fiumicino. Via Aurelia began at the gate of Aurelia, or St. Pancras, and went to Civita Vecchia. Via Trionfale, the Via Appia was ſometimes called the Triumphal road: they called that road, the Via Trionfale, which in coaſting along the Janiculun, led from the Ponte Molle to the Triumphal bridges.

Diviſion of Rome in two Parts.

Auguſtus divided Rome into fourteen regions, and the moderns in fourteen Rioni, which do not anſwer to regions; but in enumerating the Rioni one eaſily diſcovers the antient regions. Firſt, Rione de Monti, this quarter comprehends the Eſquilinian hill, the Viminale and a part of the Quirinale: it takes in almoſt five of the antient regions, namely the Eſquiline, the Velide, the Alteſemita, the Pace and Forum. Secondly, Rioni de Trevi, it contains a part of the Quirinale, and a part of the two antient regions, Alteſemita, and Via Lata. Thirdly, Rione Colonna: this quarter takes in a part of the mount Pincio, a part of the Flaminian Circus, and Monte Citorio. Fourthly, Rione Campus Martius, it comprehends a part of the mount Pincio, and part of the Flaminian Circus. Fifthly, Rione Ponte the little mount Jordan, and a part of the Flaminian Circus form this region. Sixthly, Rione Parione, this quarter contains the Circus Agonalis, and a part of the Flaminian Circus. Seventhly, Rione Regola, this quarter is compoſed of a part of the Janiculum on the ſide of the Sixtus bridge, and a part of the Flaminian

minian Circus. Eighthly, Rione Pigna, the ancient Via Lata forms this quarter. Ninthly, St. Eustachius is composed of part of the ancient region of the Flaminian Circus. Tenthly, Campitelli, it takes in the region Palatine, and six more of the antient regions, viz. Celimontaria, Porta Capena, Via Sacra, Forum Romanum, Circus Maximus, and Piscina Publica. Eleventhly, Rione St. Angelo, comprehends the Mount Savelli, Ghetto, or quarter of the Jews, a part of the Via Lata, of the Flaminian Circus. Twelfthly, Ripa, this Rione is composed of the Tiberine island, of the gates, Capena, and Ostiense, of the Aventine region, of a part of the Piscina Publica, of the Forum Romanum, and of the Circus Maximus. Thirteen, Trastevere, this quarter is the same as the antient region Transteberina, which was, and it is still the habitation of the common people, the Janiculum, and the Ponte Senatorio belong to the same. Fourteenthly, Borgo: this quarter lies without the antient walls of Rome. The Pope Leo surrounded the Vatican mount, at the castle of St. Angelo with ramparts.

Of the Seven Hills and the other Mounts.

The Seven Hills on which Rome is built, are the following, viz. The Palatine, Capitol, Esquiline, Cœlius, Aventine, Viminale and Quirinale. The Palatine according to Titus Livius, was so called from Pallantea, a town of Arcadia, or from Pallante the son of Evander, who was buried on this hill. When Rome was enlarged, the Emperors had their palace upon this hill; at present nothing is to be seen, but ruins, and that land which is called the gardens of Farnesi, they belong to the King of Naples: its circumference is 1000 geometrical paces. The Capitoline-hill was so called from a man's head being found there as they were laying the foundation of the temple of Jupiter Optimus, Maximus; it was also called Tarpeia from the virgin Tarpeia, who delivered up by treason the fortress to the Sabines in the war occasioned by the rape of the Sabines by the first Romans. Lastly, they called it the mount of Saturn, either because he lived there, or from the city Saturnia, which was built upon this hill. It has been always embellished with magnificent edifices, and has been three times set on fire: first by the Gauls Senoni, 2d. by Vitellius, and 3d. in the time of Vespasian

pasian. The Mount Quirinale was so called from a temple dedicated to Quirinol according to some writers, tho' most probably because Quire was built here, a town of the Sabines, who possessed themselves of it in their wars with the Romans: it is now called Monte Cavallo. The Mount Coelius took its name from Coelius Vibbeno a Tuscan officer, who died in the service of Romulus, and was buried here. Julius Hostilius built his court here, but now it is a church, and the Villa Mattæi. The Mount Aventine took its name from Aventinus, King of Alba, who was buried upon this hill; others with more probability say, that its name came from Aventinus a son of Hercules, who dwelt here for a considerable time; his statue was found upon this hill in Egyptian marble, and is carefully preserved in the Capitoline Museum. The circumference of this hill is 2000 paces. The Esquiline hill was so called from Quisquile, a certain grain which was scattered over this hill by the hunters for the purpose of catching birds. The principal families of Rome lived here; Romulus distrusting Tacitus his colleague, and King of the Sabines kept guards upon this hill. The Mount Viminalis was according to Varro, so called from certain Vimini, or osier turgs, which were about the temple of Jupiter. The Mount Janiculum so called from Janus, who came into Latium, to assist the Latins, and force them to fight against the Tuscans; he was buried upon this Mount. Ancus Martius surrounded it with a wall, according to Titus Livius. The Mount Vatican so called from the temple dedicated to the God Vaticanus, from whom the Romans obtained answers, and an insight into futurity. The Mount Pincis so called from a magnificent palace, which belonged to Pincius, a Roman Senator; they also called it the hill of gardens, because Sallust had several on this mount; it is now the Villa Medicis, and the Villa Lodovisi, and surpasses the gardens so much boasted of. The Mount Celiolus is on the left hand of the Porta Latina. The Mount Testacio was so called, because it was composed of broken pots; here the potters work'd, and the Senate ordered them to put all the broken pieces there, instead of throwing them into the river; its circumference is half a mile, and is 160 feet in height. There are also three small hills, viz. the Mount Brianzo, now called L'Orso; the Giordano called so from the palace of the house Giordani; and the Mount Savelli, where is the

Theatre

Theatre of Marcellus, upon which they have built the Palace Orsini, Duke of Gravina.

Of the TIBER.

This river in the beginning of Rome was called Albula, but it had afterwards the name of Tevere from Teverino, King of Alba, who was drowned there; its source is from the Appenine; its circuit extends 150 miles; it still receives the Aniano, and Tevere: it is navigable, and divides the country of the Sabines, from Latium, and then enters the Mediterranean, at the place called Fiumicino; Rome has been many times overflowed with it, and from its foundation, to this time, they reckon no less than 60 inundations.

Of the BRIDGES.

Over this river, and the river Aniano, there are 11 bridges, viz. the bridge Sublicio, which was composed of pieces of timber: Ancus Martius made it in order to join the Tiber to the city. It was on this bridge that Horatius Coclite stopped the impetuosity of King Porsenna (who was marching against Rome) by destroying their bridge, and plunging himself and his horse into the river; he swam back to Rome. Some time after, it was called Emilius, because that consul had it rebuilt. Antonius Pius renewed it in marble as is to be seen in a medal, which is preserved in the Vatican museum. It was from this bridge that Eliogabolus and Comodus were thrown into the river. There are some remains left of it opposite St. Michele a Ripa. The triumphal bridge; it was over this that the conquerors passed; there are some remains of it behind the hospital of the Holy Ghost. The Aurelian bridge so called, because it led to the Aurelian gate; it is of marble, and was also called Janiculensis; it was made by Antonyy and is now called the bridge Sixtus, because Sixtus the fourth had it rebuilt. The bridge Coestius took its name from Coestio, who had it made; the emperors, Valentinian, Valent, and Gratian, had it rebuilt; it is now called St. Bartholomew. The bridge Fabricius; this bridge is very old, and was built by Fabricius. Horace mentions it frequently in his satyrs; it is now called the bridge of 4 heads; because

cauſe there are four heads united to it, which they ſuppoſe to be thoſe of Janus. By means of the two above-mentioned bridges, the Tiberine iſle is united to the town. The bridge Emilius; this bridge is very little diſtant from Rome: it is compoſed of 4 arches, and is 100 geometrical paces in length. Emilius Scaurus built it, and it was repaired in the time of the Emperor Erricus; they now call it by corruption Ponte Molle: it was made famous by a battle, which Conſtantine gained over Maxentius. The bridge Elius was ſo called from the Emperor Elius Adrianus, who built it; and by this bridge they go to his tomb; it is now called Ponte S. Angelo, on account of its being near the caſtle. The bridge Palatine is ſo named from its being oppoſite the mount Palatine; they alſo call it Senatorio; it was the ſecond bridge built in Rome, began by Marcus Tullius, and afterwards finiſhed by Scipio Africanus, and Livius Muminius. The inundations of the Tiber deſtroyed two arches in 1598, for which reaſon the Romans called it the broken bridge. The bridge Mammolo upon the Anien, or Teverone, was put in repair by Alexander Severus, and his mother. The bridge Nomentano commonly called Lamentana, is at a little diſtance from Rome; after having been deſtroyed by the Goths, it was repaired by Narſettes. The bridge Salaro, is upon the Anien, and took its name from the gate Salara, at 8 miles diſtant from Rome; it was repaired by Narſettes. Titus Manlius, croſſed this bridge, when he went to fight that formidable Gaul, who challenged all the Romans.

Of the Tiberine Iſland.

The Tiberine iſland took its name from the Tiber, being ſituated in the middle of it. In its form, it reſembles that of a veſſel, being large in the middle, and pyramidical at the extremeties. According to Titus Livius, and other hiſtorians, it owes its origin to the corn, barley, hay and ſtraw, which was thrown into the river, after Tarquin the proud was driven from Rome, on account of his ſons having raviſhed Lucretia; it is ſaid to have been made in the form of a ſhip, in memory of the veſſel which returned to Rome with the ambaſſadors of Epidaure, who had been ſent to this city to procure a remedy againſt the plague with which Rome was afflicted. They carried with them a ſerpent,

which

which they believed to be Æsculapius: they built him a temple, and the serpent was fed, and kept by two priests, with a great deal of superstition. There is a medal of Antonius Pius, which informs us of this circumstance; the serpent is to be seen in bas-releif, when the Tiber is at low water.

Of the Length of the principal Streets in Rome.

The Flaminian street reaching from the bridge Molle, to the gate of the People, or Poplar gate, is two miles long, and that from the gate of the People to St. Marcus place, which is called the Corso, is one mile, and 110 paces long. The street Giulia, which begins at Florentine church, and extends to the fountains of the bridge Sixtus, is 80 paces long. The street of the Longara, is 516 paces long. The street Paolina, which reaches from the Meat-market to St. Peter, is 2300 paces long. The street Paolina, which begins at the gate of the People, and extends to the Meat-market by the Piazza di Spagna, is 505 paces in length. The street Felice begins at Mount Trinity, and goes to St. Mary the Great, to St. John Latran, is 250 papaces long. The street from St. Mary the Great, to holy crosse in Jerusalem, which has trees each side, 1180 paces. The street from St. Peter to St. John Latran, is 3260 paces. The street from St. Peter to Mount Cavallo, or Quirinale, is 1600 paces long.

Of the Length and Breadth of the principal Places in ROME.

The place of the people, is 150 paces long, and 100 wide. The place Colonna is 50 long, and 10 wide. The place Navona is 32 paces wide, and 154 in length. The Rotonda, or Pantheon is 31. Campo Difiori, 50 paces long, and 26 wide. Place Farnese; this place is almost square, it is 45 paces long, and 30 wide. Place of Sts. Apostles; it is 125 long, and 12 wide. Place of the Capitol; this is 45 paces long, and 34 wide. Place of Mount Cavallo is 75 paces wide, and 37 long. Place Grimani, or Barberini, is 80 paces long, and 41 wide. Place of St. Mary the Great, on the east side, 121 paces, and 42 in length. Place of St. Mary the Great on the west, is 50 paces long, and 41 wide.

Of

Of the modern Capitol.

The modern Capitol is built in the form of an amphitheatre; it is aſcended by a very handſome ſtair-caſe, at the extremities of which, are 2 Sphinxes of Egyptian ſtone, which ſpout water from their mouths. They formerly ſerved to ornament the baths of the Conſul Agrippa. On the top of the ſtair-caſe, is a balluſtrade, on which are placed the two ſtatues of Caſtor and Pollux in Grecian marble; near which are ſeen the triumph of Martius, which were formerly of the water Martia on the Eſquiline. On one ſide are the ſtatues of two ſons of Conſtantine, which were found in the baths upon the Mount Quirinale. On each ſide of the balluſtrade are two columns, one of which, was the Columna Milliaria, which was in the via Appia, to mark the firſt mile, and the other preſerved the aſhes of Trajan in an urn of braſs, gilt. The place all around has ſteps of Travertino. In the middle is an Equeſtrian ſtatue of Marcus Aurelius, of Corinthian metal, which was found in the houſe of Verus, uncle of the above-mentioned emperor, near the St. John Latran. There are here three palaces of very beautiful architecture: that in the middle is the habitation of the Senator, where he held his tribunal; it was formerly the ancient Tabularium, where the public regiſter was preſerved; the way to this palace is by a double ſtair-caſe, decorated with parapets and balluſtrades of Travertino, under which is ſeen the fountain of the Aqua Felice, with the ſtatue of Rome triumphant, in drapery of porphir, and two coloſſal ſtatues of the Nile and Tiber in marble. The front of the other palaces, which are oppoſite each other, are uniform, and ornamented with balluſtrades, upon which there are ſome antient ſtatues; that which is on the right of the Tabularium, is the architecture of Michael Angelo Buonarroti; in the inſide there is a very large, and curious collection of ſtatues, buſts, bas-releief, and antient medals; a ſingle catalogue of theſe curioſites would take up a volume in folio. There is an academy for the Nudo. Near the palace which is oppoſite, was the Roch Tarpeia, from which the virgin Tarpeia was thrown. There are ſeveral other temples on this hill, among others, that of the Faith, that Jupiter conſervatore la Curia Calabra, which was on the ſummit of the Rock Tarpeia, near the houſe of Manlius, when the Gauls were diſcovered climbing up by

the

the Geese. When this was thrown down, the temple of Jupiter Monnie was built there; there was the house of King Tatius; the arch of Nero, and other edifices.

Of the Mount Palatine.

This hill was the first residence of the kings, and afterwards with a greater degree of magnificence it became the dwelling of the Emperor. There are but few remains now seen, because time, the frequent fires, and the neglect of the modern Romans, have quite destroyed them. The largest of the ruins is on the side which faces St. Gregory, and towards the Circus Maximus: there is a large ruin of the palace of Augustus, and the great balcony, from whence the Emperor could see the games, which were held in the Circus.

Suetonius relates, that Caligula had a wooden bridge made, from which they could pass from the Capitol, to the Palatine. The gate of the palace was opposite Sts. Come and Damien: there are some remains to be seen of Nero's golden house; and there are at this time, beautiful gardens, with cascades, and antient statues at the foot of this hill; there is a place which was formerly called, pro Rostris; the walls are very thick. It was an edifice with a balcony, which answered to the Forum Romanum, where the laws were published to the people, and the spoils of their enemies were hung up with all sorts of arms, and marine instruments. It was here also that the head of Cicero was exposed.

Of the antient Temples.

We will begin with that which is largest, and the best preserved, which is the Pantheon, of a circular form. Marcus Agrippa, son-in-law to Augustus, built it in the third year of his consulship, in the year of Rome, 729, and 25 years before Christ; he dedicated it to Jupiter the Avenger, and afterwards to all the Gods. It has a portico composed of 16 columns of Oriental granite; the beams which supported the roof, were of brass, and tiles of the same metal, gilt: Urban VIII. took them away to make the grand altar of St. Peter, and with the remainder

remainder, they caſt ſeveral pieces of cannon, which are in the Caſtle of St. Angelo; upon the architrave, is this inſcription, M. Agrippa L. f. Cos. tertium fecit. and lower down there is another, which ſays that Septimius Severus, and Antonine Caracalla had repaired it; on each ſide of the gate there was a Nich; in one was the ſtatue of Agrippa, and in the other, that of Auguſtus. The door is of metal, and the architrave is of one piece, it is 200 feet high, and 218 large. An opening in the middle of the dome of 38 feet diameter, ſerves inſtead of windows within; there are 16 columns, 4 of porphyry, 8 of granite, and 4 of yellow antique. The Chriſtians have dedicated it to St. Mary ad Martires.

Temple of Jupiter Feretrius.

This temple ſtood upon the Capitol, whence it was ſometimes called the temple of Jupiter Capitoline; it was juſt behind the palace, where the muſeum is; they call it now, the Ara Cœli. Octavius Auguſtus raiſed an altar to the Son of God, who was born in his days, with the title of Ara primogeniti Dei; as the oracle of the Delfic Apollo ordered him.

Temple of Jupiter Thunderer.

This temple alſo ſtood upon the Capitol, of which there are no remains, but the portico, compoſed of 8 columns of granite of 18 feet circumference, of the Ionic order. The conſul Camillus dedicated it to Concord, on account of the peace being made between the people and the Patricians; it was afterwards repaired by the Senate, and by Tiberius.

Temple of SATURN.

This temple was on the left hand of the Capitol, on the ſide of the Roman Forum, but lower down; it was there that the Romans kept their treaſures, and the public money before the Punic war; its antient front is ſtill entire, and it is now the church of St. Adrian in Treforo, becauſe it ſtands in the midſt of three forums, viz. of Ceſar, of Nerva, and of Rome.

Temple of Antonine, and Fauſtine.

A few ſteps from the temple of Saturn, is this temple, of which there are no remains, but ten columns of Cipolino marble, or lapis frigius; part of the columns is buried, but deſcending by a ſmall ſtair-caſe you may ſee the remains of them with their baſes, and their pavements. The circumference of the columns is 20 feet, the architrave is admirable, and it is now the church of St. Lawrence in Miranda.

Temple of Romulus and Remus.

This temple is very ſmall, and of circular form, it is nine paces in circumference, and is ſituated on the ſide of the temple of Antonine and Fauſtina. Cornelius the conſul built it after his victory over the Samnites; its door is of braſs, and its columns of porphyry; it is now the church of St. Come, and Danien.

Temple of Venus Cloacinæ.

In a line within the above-mentioned temple, is that of Venus Cloacina, of which are no remains, but 2 columns of Cipolino almoſt under ground.

Temple of Peace.

The emperor Veſpaſian built it near the above-mentioned, and it was the largeſt in Rome; it had 8 fluted columns of the Corinthian order, and ſuperior ſize to all the others: one of which is to be ſeen before the church of St. Mary major: the length of this temple was 300 paces, and the breadth 200: at preſent no other remains are to be ſeen than three great arches; the public treaſure was kept here, and it was here that Veſpaſian placed the ſpoils of the temple of Solomon; the tables of the laws, the vaſe of gold, the golden candleſtick, and all the riches he brought from Jeruſalem. In the time of Comodus, a thunderbolt fell on it, which melted ſo much of the gold and ſilver that it was to be ſeen flowing out of the Temple in a ſtream.

Temple of the Sun, of the Moon, of Rome, and of Venus.

Titus Tatius, king of the Sabines built it; it was of the Corinthian order, and ſituated oppoſite the Capitol at a ſmall diſtance, and near the Flavian amphitheatre: there are only remaining ſome ruins in the monaſtery, and garden of the fathers of Mount Olivet, or St. Franceſca Romana. One ſtill ſees the two Tribunes, one of which looks to the Eaſt, the other to the Weſt.

Temple and Grove of the Veſtals.

At the foot of Mount Palatine near the palace Proroſtris ſtood this temple: Cicero tells us, it was ſtill near the temple of Jupiter Stator; there are at preſent few remains of it.

Temple of Jupiter Stator.

This temple was on the Capitol, tho' at preſent on a flat occaſioned by the riſe of the ground: there are but 3 pillars remaining, which are fluted, and of the Corinthian order in marble. Romulus cauſed it to be built on the ſpot, where he conquered the Sabines; it was on this temple the conſpiracy of Catiline was diſcovered. Not far from hence, was the famous

Lak

Lake Curtius, ſo called from M. Curtius having thrown himſelf into it, to deliver his country. Near this place, is ſeen a great baſon of Oriental granite, of 111 feet in circumference, of one piece. It ſerves for a reſervoir for the fountain of Campo Vacino.

Temple of FAUNUS.

This temple was placed between the Coloſſus, and the Latran palace: it was the largeſt of that time—was round, and its circumference 27 paces and an half in the inſide, and 37 in the outſide; 56 pillars of oriental granite ſupport it, and 6 of Parian marble; they are fluted—it is at preſent St. Stephen's Church.

Temple of Venus and Cupid.

Near the arch of the Claudian Water are ſeen ſome remains of this temple: an arch with a vault—here is found that fine ſtatue of Venus, with Cupid at her feet; it is in the Clementinum muſeum.

Temple of the SUN.

This temple is upon the Quirinale, and exactly oppoſite the palace of Mount Cavallo. In the time of Innocent 13th, the remains were to be ſeen, which he cauſed to be deſtroyed to make ſtables.

Temple of Iſidis Exoratæ.

This temple formerly ſtood upon the Flaminian way in the Moderno Corſo: it is now the church of St. Marcell; a large ſtone is ſtill to be ſeen with the following inſcription: Templum Iſidis exoratæ.

Temple of Jupiter Licaonius, and Faunus.

In the Tiberine Iſland, where is the convent of the Hoſpitalers, there are to be ſeen ſome ruins of this temple, which, according to Titus Livius, was built by order of Domitian Enobarbus with the produce of the taxes, which he had impoſed on the ſale of ſheep.

Temple of Eſculapius.

This temple ſtood where the church of St. Bartholemew now is, which was built upon its ruins, and in the garden of the Recolets this inſcription is to be read: Eſculapio Auguſto ſacrum Probus M. Fictori, Juſti, Miniſter iterum anni 31.

Temple of Fortuna Virilis.

This temple is near the Palatine-bridge; its columns are fluted, but its ſtructure ſimple: the Romans were not yet ac-

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quainted with luxury and magnificence, when Tullius Hostilius had it built—Some time after, it was dedicated to Jupiter, and the Sun, according to the following inscription: Hoc dudum fierat Janum per tempora prisca constructum Phœbo mortiferoque Jovi.

Temple of the Goddess Vesta, or Cybelis.

Numa Pompilius built this temple near the Palatine-bridge, on the banks of the Tiber; Domitian repaired it, as appears by the inscription of medals. There is on the inside, a portico of 20 columns of Corinthian order; it is a round building, and the wall, with which it is enclosed, is of Grecian marble: without there is a wall constructed in the most antient times, which hides half the length of the columns—the whole is composed of Grecian marble, so well put together, as to seem one entire piece.

Temple of Pudor Patricius.

This was built in honor of Virginia, who to preserve her virtue, was killed by her Father in the presence of Appius Claudius, one of the Decem viri, who had her carried off, having conceived a violent passion for her. The church of St. Mary in Cosmedin, has been built upon its ruins: in the portico is to be seen, a great mask of marble, in the mouth of which it was generally believed that offenders used to put their hands, when they took their oath—this mask was formerly in the Ara Maxima.

Temple of Diana.

Servilius Tullius built it upon mount Aventine, and upon its ruins they have now constructed the church of St. Sabine, in the choir of which is an inscription in Mosaich, which proves what has been asserted.

Temple of Hercules Victor.

This temple was also upon mount Aventine, at a little distance from the temple of Diana: there are at present no remains of it; the church of St. Alexis has been built upon its ruins.

Temple of Minerva.

This temple stood near the Pantheon; it was built by Pompey the great, with the spoils and trophies he gained in a war of 30 years—the church of St. Mary, called also of Minerva, has been built upon its ruins.

Temple of Hercules Custos.

It was built near the Flaminian Circus, and upon its ruins stands the church of St. Lucie of Gimnasii.

Temple of Serapides.

It was 200 paces from the Capitol, and upon its ruins has been

been built the church of St. Stephen del Cacco: in this temple were found the two Sphinxes, which are at the foot of the steps of the Capitol.

Temple of MARS.

It ſtands upon the Appian way out of Rome, and was conſecrated by Sylla—at preſent it is the Baſilique of St. Sebaſtian.

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Of the antient Mauſoleums.

THE mauſoleum of Nero was near the gate of Poplars, in the place where now ſtands the grand Altar of St. Mary del Popolo: no part of it remains.

Of the Mauſoleum of Adrian.

The mauſoleum of Adrian is on the banks of the Tiber, beyond the river: Elius Adrian built it for himſelf, and his deſcendants: it is the greateſt, and moſt magnificent that ever was in Rome; it was ornamented with ſome fine ſtatues—its form, circular; above there was a Pine of bronze, which preſerved the aſhes of the above-mentioned Emperor, and on each ſide a Peacock. Theſe 3 pieces of antiquity are now in the little gardens of the Vatican—the Pine is 16 feet high, and 8 feet in circumference; it is gilt, and has this inſcription:

P. Ancius P. L. Livius fecit.

Mauſoleum of Auguſtus.

At a little diſtance from the Tiber, between Ripetta and the Flaminian way, in the palace of the Marquis of Corea, there is ſtill to be ſeen, great part of this mauſoleum. It was here, that Auguſtus depoſited the aſhes of the burnt bones of Julius Cæſar: Marcellus, nephew of Auguſtus, and Germanus, were buried here; no remains of the pillars and other ornamens, with which they were outwardly enriched, are now ſeen. The wall is very thick, for the ſepulchral chambers, diſpoſed in three orders, are contained within it—the form of the mauſoleum is circular; there is a garden made upon this tomb.

Mauſoleum of Caius Ceſtius.

This mauſoleum is ſtill preſerved in its original ſtate; it is between the gate Trigemina, and mount Teſtaceus; its form is pyramidical, in Grecian marble—there is a vaulted chamber, in which are painted 4 Victoreis, tolerably executed: adjoining this is the burying-ground, lately purchaſed by the Engliſh. Caius Ceſtius was conſul, and very rich: he left M. Agrippa his heir, but he generouſly reſigned every thing to the relations of the

deceased. He was one of the 7 Epulons, that is, one of those who prepared meats in the temple of Jupiter Capitoline.

Mausoleum of Cecilia Metella.

This tomb is situated upon the Via Appia, near Rome: it is built with great stones, and its form is circular: the door is of brass, and the walls are 3 feet thick. Crefus had it erected for his Wife: the vase, which is now seen in the Court of the Farnesian palace, was of marble—it is now called Capo de Bove.

The Mausoleums of C. Publius Bibulus, and the family of Claudius. The Mausoleum of C. Publicius is at the beginning of the Via Lata, which is now called Macello di Corvi; one part is hid within some houses, and another in some shops. The following written inscription is still legible: C. Publico L. J. Bibulo aed. P. S. honoris.

Virtutisque causa Senatui
Consulto, Populique jussu locus
Monumento quo ipse, posterique
Jus inferetur publice datus.

This Mausoleum was built in the time of the Republic, and a few paces distant, there are remains of the Mausoleum of the family of Claudia.

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Of the Amphitheatres of the Antient Romans.

Of the Amphitheatre of Flavius.

THis great building was begun by Vespasian at his return from the war against the Jews, A. D. 72; and his son Titus. finished it. This edifice was begun in the year of our Lord, 72, At the time of the dedication, there was an exhibition of 500 wild beasts, as Theodorus relates. 12,000 Jewish slaves brought from Jerusalem, worked at this building, which cost 10,000,000. The Arena, or inside, where the Gladiators fought, is oval, it was formerly deeper than it is at this time, on account of the elevation of the ground, being now 23 paces under the earth. The pavement was of Travertino: The great diameter is 400 feet, and the small one 260: a wall supported by small arches, went round it, and was too high for the wild beasts to attempt to escape over it; they called it Podium, or a wall that extended itself from the first steps round the Arena. Here were seated the persons of the first nobility, such as the Emperor, and his family. The Prætors, and those who were honored with the Sella Curula, and lastly, the Vestals; the 14 first rows were destined for the

the Senators, and those of the Equestrian order; the others above were for the people without distinction. 87,000 spectators might sit here, and 20,000 in the porticos, above the stair cases. The exterior circumference is 2950, and its height 222 feet. There are 4 orders of arches, each containing 80 arches, and each arch 22 feet. The lowest order is Doric, the second Ionic, third Corinthian, and the fourth Composite. On the upper cornice of this great edifice, are to be seen several holes, where there were beams of brass, and iron, and at the end of them were pullies with ropes to draw up a tent, which covered the Theatre, and defended the spectators from the inclemencies of the weather. This was performed in a few minutes by a 1000 slaves. What renders this edifice much more solid, and is also worth remarking is, that the base of it is much larger than the top: the lower order of architecture being more in circumference than the second, and the second more than the third, and the fourth the smallest of all. In this amphitheatre were represented plays, the fights of the Gladiators, and the combats of wild beasts. They also put Christians to death here. In the middle of the Arena was an altar to make the sacrifices before the spectacles began.

More than half of this edifice is fallen in ruins: it was first stripped of the metals by the Goths, and the indulgence of the Popes since has finished its ruin. The palace of Farnesi, and St. Marc. The chancery and the palace Barberini have been built with the stones of it. It stands upon the gardens and ponds of Nero. Vespasianus placed in this amphitheatre the colossal statue of Nero, which was in the entrance of his golden house: it was 120 feet high. Domitian and Comodus took away the head of the Colossus to place their own on it. Lastly, the Meta Sudante, a fountain where the people refreshed themselves, when they went to see the spectacles, stood near this amphitheatre, and the remains of it are still to be seen.

Of the Amphitheatre Castrensis.

This Amphitheatre formerly stood at the foot of Mount Cœlius, almost on a line with the Celimontana gate; no other remains of it are left, but some arches in the garden of the Monk of Cistaux, of St. Cross in Jerusalem.

Of the Theatre of POMPEY.

Anno Romæ 699, Pompey having finished the war against Mythridates, built this theatre, for before they had no fixed place to act in. The work is of Reticolatum: he spent a great deal of money

ney on the building of it, which raised the murmurs of the people, and made them accuse him of luxury, tho' afterwards they called it œconomy. Upon the Cavea he erected the temple of Venus; having been destroyed by fire, Tiberius repaired and decorated it. Caligula and Claudius successively did the same. Nero had all the immense ornaments gilt in one day. 40,000 persons could sit here with convenience. In the dedication of it by Pompey, the games were exhibited in the Campus Martius where he gave a shew of 20 Elephants; at present the circumference of it is only to be seen, which answers exactly to the Capitoline Vineyard in the palace Pio, and in some shops near the Campo di Fiori.

Theatre of Marcellus.

This Theatre was built by Augustus, on the Mount Savelli, in honor of his nephew Marcellus: its outside was composed of pillars of the Doric and Ionic order, which have been almost all destroyed by fire, and the first order is more than half sunk in the ground. This Theatre, according to Pliny, could contain 60,000 persons; upon its ruins has been built the palace Savelli, which now belongs to the Prince Orsini, Duke of Gravina.

Of the Baths of the Antient Romans.

Bath of Paulus Emilius.

THese Baths were upon a part of the Quirinalis, which they call Magna Napoli, by corruption, from Balnea Pauli; they are very near the Nunnery of St. Catharine, where the tower of Nero stands.

Of the Bath of TITUS.

Trajan was the first who built these Baths upon the top of Mount Esquiline, but after they were decayed, Titus rebuilt them with his palace. There are some remains seen near St. Peter's church in vinculis, a sort of arch, very large, and vaulted, and seven great reservoirs, which are commonly called the Sette Sale, by the very curious disposition of the gates, which answer exactly to each other. Constantine the Great, erected the church of St. Silvester, and St. Martin, on some part of these ruins.

Of the Baths of Diocletian.

Diocletian began these Baths in the year of our Lord, 298, and they were superior both in beauty and extent, to any that had been made in Rome before; the artists and workmen which accomplished

accompliſhed them, were chiefly Chriſtians; theſe were no leſs than 40,000, who were conſtrained to work by means of ſtripes; there are now ſome remains of this work.

The church and convent of the Carthuſians are built upon ſome part of theſe baths: Michel Angelo built it by order of Pius the IV. in which there are columns of Oriental granite, of an extraordinary height and diameter. Upon theſe ruins have alſo been built the public granaries. There is one of the Calidaries nearly oppoſite, which is preſerved entire, and which is converted into a church dedicated to St. Barnard; oppoſite to this, there is another Calidarium on the ſide of the Villa Negroni, which now ſerves for the public granary. Between theſe two Calidaria there yet remains the circular portico in the garden of the reformed fathers of Ciſtaux, where the ſpectators ſtayed to ſee the games. The extent of theſe baths was ſo immenſe, that beſides the ſuperb Pinoteca which forms the church of Carthuſians, there were porticos, ſchool-places ſet apart for the games, others ſwimming, and a thouſand other ſports; there was alſo the Ulpian Library, which was brought hither from the Roman Forum.

Of the Baths of Novato.

Theſe Baths were ſituated on the Eſquiline in the Vico Lateritio. near St. Mary the Great, the houſe of Paraxedes, a Roman lady, was built upon the ruins of it. The Chriſtians have turned the houſe into a church, and is dedicated to this ſaint.

Of the Baths of Conſtantine.

Conſtantine built his baths on the extremity of the Quirinale where is the garden of the Prince Colonna; there remains ſtill ſome ruins, among others, a great piece of marble, 18 feet long, 17 wide, and 16 thick, which repreſents the veſſel, and the figure of Cybelis; the ſtatues of Conſtantia and Conſtantine, were found here with the two horſes of Monte Cavallo, and the wife of Hercules, by Glicione, the Athenian.

The Baths of Gordian.

There are ſome remains of theſe baths on Mount Eſquiline, in the Convent and Gardens of the Celeſtine; but they are ruins, which afford no knowledge of what they were in their original ſtate.

Of the Baths of Nero.

Scarce any remians of theſe are ſeen, they were ſituated in the place, where the palace of the governor of Rome now ſtands, and terminated at the church of St. Euſtatius. *The*

The Baths of Agrippa.

These baths were situated behind the Pantheon; there are some remains in the street of the Cestari, or basket makers, and in the convent of St. Claire.

The Bath of Caracalla.

These baths were near the gate Capena; there are some remains of it to be seen now, and also of his palace, which was on the side of it: 2000 persons could bathe at the same time, without seeing each other. The famous Bull which is in the palace Farnese, was found here; it is formed of one whole piece of marble: It is the work of Appollonius and Taurisicus, and represented Dircee bound to the bull's horns, Jeta and Amphion, sons of Lico, King of the Thebans, and Antiope, determining to revenge their mother's cause, who on Dircee's account had been kept in prison by the King her husband, tied the Dircee by the hair to the horns of a very fierce bull. Antony Caracalla had it brought from Rhodes, in order to put it in these baths.

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Of the TRIUMPHAL ARCHES.

Of the Arch of Septimius Severus.

THis arch, which the Romans dedicated to Septimius Severus after the victory he gained against the Parthians, and other Barbarous nations, as may be seen by the inscriptions of two fronts which were situated at the foot of the Capitol. It is of Grecian marble, and of the Corinthian order; there are 8 columns with some bas reliefs, and 3 arches; a great part of it is under ground on account of the elevation of the earth, and notwithstanding it is now buried, it still leaves traces of its former beauty.

The Arch of the antient Silversmiths.

This arch is situated near the Capitol, opposite to the Palatino: it was erected by the Goldsmiths in honor of Septimio Severo, of Caracalla, and of Julia Pia, as may be seen by the inscription on the architrave; this arch is preserved entire, ornamented with bas reliefs, which on one side represents the statue of Severus veil'd, offering a sacrifice, and his wife Julia holding the Caduceus: opposite to them is the figure of Caracalla, who sacrifices in the same manner; on one side is the place from whence the figure of Geta was taken. There are also other figures killing the victim, viz. the priest, &c. On the outside is a prisoner chained, conducted by a Roman soldier; and below is a plough-share drawn by a cow, and an ox quartered by the labourers.

Of

Of the Arch of Janus.

Near the above mentioned arch, is that of Janus, which was quadrifontis; it has 4 fronts, each of which has an arch, and 12 niches but unornamented, and without its columns: the whole is built of Parian marble; its circumference is 408 feet, and each angle is 120 feet.

Of the Arch of M. Aurelius.

In the Flaminian ſtreet, or Moderne Corſo, oppoſite the palace of Domitian, now called Ottoboni, ſtood this arch dedicated to Aurelius, and Lucius Verus, adorned with very beautiful bas-reliefs, and with columns of verde antico. Alexander VII. pulled it down, that the courſe might be in a right line; and had its ornaments and columns carried to the Capitoline muſeum; there are two in the chapel of Orſini, and St. John Latran. There is ſtill to be ſeen in the place where the arch ſtood, an inſcription of the aforeſaid pope.

Of the Arch of Gallien.

This arch is upon the mount Eſquiline, near the church of St. Vito, and Modeſto—upon the architecture is to be read this inſcription:

Gallieo Clementiſſimo Principi, cujus in vita virtus ſola pietate Superata eſt, et Salominæ Aug. M. Aurelius victor devotiſſimus numini, majeſtatique eorum.

Of the Arch of Titus Veſpaſian.

Near the Palatine, this arch is to be ſeen, which is dedicated to Titus Veſpaſian, for his victory over the Jews, and for the deſtruction of Jeruſalem; it is of the Compoſite order, adorned with ſeveral bas.-relief, which repreſent his triumph. The ſpoils, vaſes of gold, tables of the laws, and the candleſtick: in the vault is ſeen the portrait of Titus: upon the eagle in the fronts, is read this inſcription,

S. P. Q. R. Divo Tito, Divi Veſpaſiani F. Veſpaſiano Auguſto.

Of the Arch of Conſtantine.

This arch is below the Mount Palatine, near the Flavian amphitheatre, each front has 4 columns of marble, of the Corinthian order, it was built by the Romans in gratitude for the victory which he obtained over the tyrant Maxentius, upon the Emilian bridge, or Ponte Molle. Like the one of Septimius Severus, has three arches; its two fronts are adorned with basreliefs in 21 paces, 20 of which ſerved to adorn the triumphal arch of Trajan, in the Flaminian way, exactly on the ſpot,

where the Square Sciara is. These reliefs represent different actions of Trajan, as his speaking to his soldiers, his expeditions against the enemy, the battles, sacrifices, and other exploits of this great Prince. The rest made in the time of Constantine, when Rome had no more good artists. Under the arch there are two great pieces of stone with different figures, one of which is Trajan on foot, and behind him victory, which crowns him: a horse, under which is a slave, and upon him these words, Fundatori quietis; in the other piece opposite, is seen Trajan on horse-back with a prisoner at his feet, with this inscription: Liberatori Urbis; the words are made for Constantine. The cornice of the two fronts have ornaments in bas-reliefs, legions and victories; on each side 4 statues.

Of the Circus's of the Antient Romans.

Of the Circus of Antonine Caracalla.

IT is near the tomb of Cecilia Metalla, and altho' in ruins, still preserves its form; it had 4 gates, the principal of which faced the East; on the West side, it had 3 towers, as can be seen by their remains, and a gallery from whence the Emperor and the senate were spectators of the games, spectacles, which consisted in Bighe, Quadrighe; the gladiators, and the naval combats. It could contain 160,000 persons.

Of the Flaminian Circus.

This was the largest, it reached from the square Morgani, to the fountain of Calcarana. It took in the palace Mattei, and extended as far as the new Capitoline road. In the middle of this Circus, stands the church of St. Catharine Dei Funari, or of the Cordwares.

Of the Circus Maximus.

At the foot of the Capitol, on the side of the church of St. Anastasius, are to be seen the remains of the arches Lateritii, and in going along the road, which leads to St. Gregory, a ruin is to be seen quite circular, which shews, that these were its bounds.

Of the Circus of Nero, or Agonalis,

All the houses which surround the square Navona, have been built on the circumference of this Circus, which was called Agonalis from the games which were exhibited here. Here they brought the animal destined for the sacrifices, and celebrated here the Equirial games, which were formerly shewn in the Campus Martius, in honor of Mars. Lastly upon the Lupanaria is built the famous church St. Agnes.

Of

Of the Forums of the Antient Romans.

Of the Roman Forum.

THE Forum Romanum was wholly different from thoſe of Greece, which were ſquare. It was in the Campo Vacino, where the St. Mary Liberatrice now is.

Of the Forum Nevva.

This Forum was begun by Domitian, and finiſhed by Nevva; it ſtands near the Capitol; the remains ſtill to be ſeen of it, are ſome high walls. One part of the portico has three very large columns of Parian marble of Corinthian order; the circumference of which is 24 feet, and 71 high; the architrave is ſo perfect as ſtill to be viſited and ſtudied by modern architects. Upon this portico is built the ſteeple of the church of la Nunciata. The Walls of the Forum are of Alban ſtone, and forms the convent of three Nuns; it was alſo called Forum Tranſitorium, becauſe they went through it to the Roman Forum.

Of the Forum Palladium.

This Baſilic was upon the Mount Coelius, near the church of St. Peter, and Marcelin. Domitian cauſed it be tobuilt; the remains ſtill to be ſeen conſiſt of 2 great columns, which are 14 feet in circumference, half ſunk in the earth, and what is ſtill viſible, is about 42 feet high. In the Frize there are ſome beautiful little figures the work of excellent ſculptors, which bear alluſion to Minerva, whoſe ſtatue is ſtanding.

Of the Curia Pompey.

It was ſituated between the church of St. Andre of the valley, and his theatre for the convenience of the people, in caſe the ſenate was aſſembled during the time of the ſpectacles. Julius was killed in this Curia, and after his death it was ſhut up and burnt by the people.

Of the Octavian Curia.

Auguſtus built it in honor of his ſiſter Octavia; it reached from St. Nicolas into St. Mary in the portico. Some remains of it are ſtill to be ſeen in the cellars of the houſes oppoſite S. Honobon.

Of the Curia Calabra.

It was ſeated on the top of the Tarpeian Rock, near Manlius's houſe, in the very place where the Gauls in climbing the rock were diſcovered by the cackling of geeſe.

Of the Baſilic of Antonius Pius.

It was near the Pantheon in the place where the cuſtom-houſe

is. The front of it is to be seen composed of 11 columns, fluted with, and a magnificent entablature,

Of the Basilic of Sempronius.

This was on the same side with the arch of the Silversmiths, and sellers of oxen; upon the ruins of it has been built the church St. George.

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Of the PRISONS of the Antient Romans.

Of the Capitoline Prisons.

THESE are to be seen near the hall of the palace, where the Roman Senator lives.

Of the Prisons Tullianæ, or Mametinæ.

These prisons were near the arch of Septimius Severus, where stands the church of St. Joseph the Carpenter's; they were made by Tullius Hostilius, and Ancus Martius, of a circular form, entirely of Travertine: there were neither gates, nor windows, only upon the vaulted roof, was a hole, by which the convicts descended. It was in this prison that St. Peter and Paul were kept for 9 months. The spring is here to be seen, which was miraculously opened by St Peter.

Of the Antient Bustum.

It was the place where the antient Romans burnt the corpses of the emperors, near the Circus Agonalis; it stood betweeu the altar and the temple of Mars; upon its ruins has been built the church of St. Augustine. The corpse of Augustus was the first that was burnt with the solemnity of Deification, of which I shall here give a short description. They made with dry wood a kind of tower, ornamented with cyprus, on which they set the corpse, and the nearest relation set fire to it, pouring at the same time different precious liquors. Whilst it was burning, it was customary to throw into the flames, the ornaments, arms, and precious cloathing, with incence, aromatic and the hair of the deceased; after this they spilt some human blood, as that of slaves, &c. When the pile was burnt, the fire was extinguished, first with wine, and afterwards with water; the bones and ashes were then gathered up, and put into an urn with flowers and perfumes.

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Of the OBELISKS.

Of the Obelisk of Constantine.

CONSTANCE the son of Constantine brought it from Egypt unto Rome, and had it put up in the Circus Maxi-

mus; after ſome centuries it was thrown down by the Barbarians, and Sixtus V. had it ſet up before the hoſpital of our Saviour. It is 145 feet in height.

Of the Obeliſk of Salluſt.

This obeliſk was erected by order of Salluſt in his gardens, where the Villa of Ludovisi now ſtands. It was found ſome time ago under ground in the above-mentioned Villa a great deal damaged, but Clement XII. had it carried near the holy ſtair-caſe, with intention of erecting it in the palace of St. John; his death prevented the accompliſhment of this deſign. It is 45 feet high,

Of the Obeliſk of Claudius.

The Emperor Claudius had this brought from Egypt with another that ſerved as an ornament for the Mauſoleum of Auguſtus; it has been damaged by time, and the Barbarians; they have been for ſeveral Centuries laying near the above-mentioned Mauſoleum. Sixtus V. with the aſſiſtance of the knight Fontana, had one erected behind St. Mary the Great on the Mount Eſquiline. Its height is 62 feet, and its thickneſs 6. Inſtead of the point of it, which was loſt, a croſs of gold metal is ſubſtituted.

Of the Obeliſk Caſtrenſe.

This Obeliſk was found in the Caſtrenſe amphitheatre, near the holy croſs of Jeruſalem: It is kept at preſent in the Barberini palace near the portico.

Of the Obeliſk of Antonine Caracalla.

Antonine Caracalla cauſed it to be placed in the middle of his Circus; at preſent it ſtands in the centre of the Navonian ſquare. Its height is 74 feet.

Of the Obeliſk of Minerva.

This Obeliſk was raiſed near the Temple of this Goddeſs; it was found in the garden of the Convent of the Friars of Minerva.

Of the Orarium Obeliſk.

This was an Obeliſk which ſerved as a dial to mark the hours; Auguſtus cauſed it to be brought from Hieropolis in Egypt to Rome. It was found in the year 1748 in digging the foundation of a houſe in the Campus Martius; it was broke in five pieces, and is of red granite, with very fine Hieroglyphicks. Its height is 95 feet, and its baſe 19, on which is the following inſcription, Imp. Cos. Divi f. Auguſtus pontifex Maximus, Imp. 12 Trib. Pot. 14 Egypto in poteſtatem populi Romani redacta, Soli donum dedit.

At prefent, it is found laying in the place, called the Vignaccia.

Second Obeliſk of Auguſtus.

He had it brought from Egypt, and placed in the Circus Maximus, dedicating it to the Sun, as is to be ſeen in the inſcription upon the baſe like the other in the Campus Martius. It is an hundred and 8 feet long; Sixtus V. with the aſſiſtance of the Knight Fontana in the year 1589, placed it in the middle of the poplar ſquare, on a pedeſtal 37 feet high.

Of the Obeliſk of Nero.

Caius Caligola tranſported it from Egypt to Rome, in the 3d year of his Empire, and placed it in the Circus of Nero, which is near St. Peter's church, half burying it. Sixtus V. cauſed it to be removed to the middle of the Vatican ſquare; it is of red granite without hieroglyphics: it is not broken, 70 feet high, and with a pedeſtal 107.

Of Trajan's Pillar.

Below the Capitol, and the Quirinale Mount, this pillar is placed, which with the pedeſtal, is 128 feet high; in the inſide are 184 ſteps which are cut in the round of marble; it is lighted by 43 windows, and is compoſed of 34 pieces of marble, the baſe contains 8, the Tore of the ſhaft of the pillar, 23, the Capital, and one of the pedeſtals, 12. In the outſide is ſeen 2500 figures in bas-relief, extremely well done by one ſingle ſculptor. The baſe has been many ages under ground; Paul III. diſcovered it: on it is this inſcription,

Senatus, populuſque Romanus, Imp. Cæſ. dies Nervæ, Trajanus Aag. Germanico dacio pont. Max. Trib. altitudinis mons, et locus tantis ruderibus fit geſtus.

Of the Pillar of Antonine.

This pillar was in the middle of the Antonine Forum, called Piazza Colonna, is 170 feet high: you aſcend it on the inſide by 106 ſteps, which receive light from ſixteen windows. Marcus Aurelius dedicated it to his father, Antoninus Pius, as we ſee by the following inſcription,

Marcus Aurelius Imp. Armenis, Parthis, Germaniſque bello maximo devictis triumphalem hanc columnam, votu geſtis inſignem Imp. Antonino Pio Patri dedicavit.

It is all of marble, and well repreſented in bas-relief.

Of the Roſtrata Pillar.

It ſtood in the Foro Romano, and was firſt raiſed by the Romans in honor of C. Duellio, Conſul, for the victory which he

he gained over the Carthaginians at ſea; he was the firſt that conquered that nation; formerly it was ornamented with roſtrsi of a metal taken from the ſhips in the ſaid war. Now there remains only the marble roſtris, with a fragment of the antient inſcription: it is at preſent on the palace of the Conſervatori, oppoſite the Muſeum.

Of the Antient AQUADUCTS.

Of the Claudian Water.

A FEW Paces from the Flavian amphitheatre, ſome remains of it are to be ſeen; Caligula begun them, and they were finiſhed by Claudius, in order to render the Palatine more delicious. It begun 45 miles from Rome, and came by two ſprings, one called Corulea, the other Curtia; on the ſide of St. John and St. Paul, and on the back of Mount Cœlius were ſeen ſeveral arches of theſe aqueducts near St. John of Latran, as far as the major gate, where is the arch of marble with the inſcription of Claudius.

Of the Aqueducts of Auguſtus.

Without the gate of St. Pancras, are immediatrly ſeen the aqueducts which Auguſtus made; they begun 30 miles from Rome; Paul V. had them repaired, and it is from theſe aqueducts that the fountains of St. Peter and that of the Farneſian palace have their water.

Of the Aqueducts of Agrippa.

Theſe aqueducts are to be ſeen two miles from Rome; they came from near the bridge Nomentana, which is about 7 miles from Rome.

Of the Water Cabra.

Near the Baths of Antonine Caracalla, there is a ſtream called by the modern Romans, the Marrana, becauſe its ſource was in the fields of Mario Roman Patritius, without the gate of St. John.

Of the Water Martia.

Some ſteps from the baths of Gordian, near the church of St. Euſebio, the ruins of theſe aqueducts are to be ſeen among others, the firſt is the caſtle of the Martian water, upon which there are two arches of brick, where were two trophies of marble dedicated to Marius after his having defeated the Cimbri and Teutons: Silla jealous of his glory deſtroyed them, but Caius Cæſar dictator had them repaired.

Of

Of the Cloaca Maximus,

The mouth of this Cloaca is on the bank of the Tiber, near the temple of Vesta, and the Palatine bridge. Tarquin the proud had it built with great stones, put together without mortar, and it was a receiver for all the filth of the city; it had 3 rows of arches one upon another. The opening is 18 feet high, and 18 wide. When the Tyber is not swelled by rains, the entrance of it is to be seen, and also near it two other small ones, which M. Cato, and Valerius Cracco built, one of which served to carry to the Tiber the water Cabra, which was along the Circus Maximus.

Of the different Sieges that Rome hath stood since its Foundation.

1. By Breacus king of the Gauls, anno Romæ, 363
2. By Alarie, in the year of Christ 410, and in the time of the Emperor Honorius
3. By Genfericus King of the Vandals, A. D. 458
4. By Odoarius, in the year 476
5. By Theodorick, king of Ostrogotts, who was sent by Zeno, Emperor of the East, Ann. Christ, 536
6. By Vitige, king of Gotts, anno 538, and retaken by Belisarius
7. By Totila, king of Gotts, ann. 546, and this time also it was delivered from the hands of the Barbarians, by Belisarius
8. By Totila again, Ann. 548, who was [illegible]led by Narsettes
9. By Astolphus, king of Longobards in the time of pope Stephen, who called in to his assistance, King Pepin, and Astolphus was made prisoner by Charlemaign.
10. By Arnolphus Emperor of Germany, in the time of Pope Formosus
11. By the Emperor Henry, whom Gregory VII. excommunicated, and Robert Guiscard of Normandy drove him away.
12. And lastly by Charles Bourbon, in the time of Charles V. and Pope Clement VII. An. 1527.

One may easily judge by what Rome hath suffered from fire, and ravages that several edifices have been buried in ruins, which has been the case with the amphitheatre of Vespasian, the arch of Septimus Severus, Trajan's pillar, and other buildings.

I shall now to satisfy the curiosity of my readers, give a short description of a triumph among the Romans, which no one could deserve without having killed at least 5000 of his enemies. Advice was immediately given at Rome of any victory being gained

gained, and the Conqueror advanced towards Rome with his army, and coming by the Flaminian, or Caſſian way, halted in the Vatican fields, and thoſe of the Janiculum near the triumphal bridge. In the moſt antient times, as was that of the war with the Latins, the Conqueror came by the Appian way, and ſtopt before the gate Capena, and waiting in the Vatican field, he demanded a triumph. The Senate having examined the caſe in the temple of Bellona without the Campus Martius, either granted or refuſed it according to his deſert. The Conqueror was dreſt in a triumphal habit of purple, called Toga picta, or Tunica palmata, and the ſoldiers were crowned with olives, and had branches in their hands; they then paſſed the bridge and the Triumphal gate which leads into the Campus Martius; from thence they proceeded to the Circus of Flora, now called Campo di fieri, and then by the Flaminius, the Portico of Octavius, the Theatre of Marcellus, and by the Appian way at the foot of Mount Palatine; they then turned to the left, leaving the Wally that is between the Palatine and the Celio, and came to the arch of Conſtantine; and then paſſing under the arch of Titus by the Via Sacra; they arrived at the arch of Septimius Severus, and the Conqueror then aſcended the Capitol, and entered the temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus, to ſacrifice to this God, as a thankſgiving for the victory he had obtained.

Of Modern Rome.

Of the Temple of St. Peter.

THIS Church is built in the Vatican Fields where the antient Romans prepared their triumphs, and is the moſt magnificent temple ever built. It was conſtructed by Conſtantine the Great, and afterwards enlarged, and embelliſhed by ſeveral Popes, eſpecially Sixtus V. who added the dome. The front is by Carlo Madero; its height is 336 feet, and its breadth 830, its portico is adorned with beautiful marble, and with gilt ſtucco, ſupported by columns of different precious marble. At the inſide extremities of the portico, are equeſtrian ſtatues of Conſtantine,

Conſtantine, and Charlemaine; one by Cornathini, the other by Bernini. This temple has five doors, the principal one of braſs; the length of the church including the portico, is 105 feet; the inſide circumference 770 geometrical paces, and the outſide 465. The ſize of the dome is 196, and its height to the croſs is 623 feet.

It would be impoſſible in ſo ſmall a treatiſe to deſcribe the excellent works of painting and ſculpture which are to be ſeen here, I ſhall only ſay that the canopy of the altar, which is in the middle of the great croſs, ſupported by 4 other columns of braſs, gilt, took upwards of 6290 pounds of metal brought from the pantheon, and the gilding it coſt 40,000 gold crowns.

Oppoſite this church is a grand ſquare, in form of an amphitheatre, adorned with porticos on each ſide, each of which has 160 columns of Doric order, and ſtatues upon each. The deſign was by the knight Bernini, with a cornice and balluſtrade. Within, there are three roads for carriages, formed by different rows of pillars; in the middle of the ſquare there is the obeliſk of Caligola, and on each ſide is a fountain, not only remarkable for the quantity of water they throw, but alſo for their immenſe baſons of Eaſtern granite, brought from Egypt, and formed of one ſingle piece.

Of the Baſilica of St. John Latran.

This was the firſt public temple which was allowed the Chriſtians, and was at firſt called the Baſilica of Conſtantine, becauſe he built it upon the ruins of the palace Lateran. The front is the work of Alexander Galilei in travertine, with very beautiful ornaments in marble; it has two porticos, one upon another with a balluſtrade; the great door is of braſs, and belonged to the temple of Saturn: upon the angle of the frontiſpiece there is a ſtatue 30 feet high, which repreſents the reſurrection of Jeſus Chriſt; upon the ten pillaſtres there are ten ſtatues upon pedeſtals, 47 feet high: on the left hand of the inſide of the portico, there is a ſtatue of Conſtantine, which formerly, during his reign, was in the Capitol. The church is replete with fine paintings, and exdellent ſculptures, as well antient as modern, and with very beautiful columns in antient marble. The ſide front has alſo a portico, where is the ſtatue of Henry IV. King of France; and oppoſite this portico, is the obeliſk of Conſtance, of which we have ſpoken. The palace, which is on one ſide, was formerly the reſidence of the Popes, but is now inhabited by 300 girls employed in the manufacture of

ſilk;

ſilk; on the left hand of the grand front, at the diſtance of ſome paces, is the holy ſtair-caſe, compoſed of 28 ſteps of the marble which is ſuppoſed to have been the ſtair-caſe of Pilate, which Jeſus Chriſt aſcended to be judged.

Of the Baſilica of St. Mary the Great.

This church was formerly the temple of Juno, is upon the Eſquiline hill, and has two noble fronts, oppoſite to each of which is a beautiful ſquare. The front on the plain is the work of the knight Fuga. In the ſquare is a very beautiful column of the Corinthian order and fluted; it belonged formerly to the famous temple of Peace, and was erected by Charles Madera, who placed an handſome fountain by the ſide of it for the public conveniences. The front oppoſite the Quirinale hill is done by Rinaldi, a very famous architect. In the ſquare there is an obeliſk, which was raiſed by Sixtus V. with the aſſiſtance of Fontana, in the year 1587. It is in length 230 feet, and in breadth 110.

Of the Baſilica of St. Paul.

This church is ſituated on the Oſtian way, at a mile diſtance from Rome: it is in ſize inferior only to St. Peter; its length is 300 feet, and its breadth 260. Conſtantine built it; and it is the only one of Conſtantine's which remains entire: within there are 140 columns, one part of Oriental granite, and the other of porphyry. It has 80 pillars of different coloured marbles, each of one ſingle piece. This church is ſerved by the Benedictins.

Of the Baſilica of St. Sebaſtian.

This church is ſituated on the Appian way, about a mile diſtance from Rome, and was alſo built by Conſtantine; Scipio Borgheſi, the nephew of Paul V. had it repaired, by putting a beautiful front, and a portico ſupported by 6 columns, 4 of which are of Eaſtern granite, and two of ſmall granite. Here are to be ſeen the beautiful Catacombs, and this is now the reſidence of the Ciſtern monks.

Of the Baſilica of St. Croſs in Jeruſalem.

This church was built by the order of Conſtantine upon the ruins of the palace Seſſorinano, at the deſire of his mother St. Helena, in honour of the holy croſs, which ſhe brought from Jeruſalem to Rome; it was repaired by Benedict XIV. after the deſign of the Knight Gregorini; the front is very beautiful, adorned with a portico, which forms an amphitheatre, and is entirely of marble.

Of the Baſilica of St. Mary in Traſtevere.

This church was the firſt that was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, Anno 224, by Pope Caliſtus, and has ſince been frequently repaired and rebuilt. Clement XI. in 1702, made a very beautiful portico; the three Nefs are ſupported by 22 large pillars of Oriental granite, part red, and part black, and canopy of the grand altar is ſupported by four pillars phyry.

Of the PALACES.

THERE are 89 palaces at Rome, the moſt remarkable of which are the Vatican, Monte Cavallo, the palace of Farneſi, Barberini, the academy of France, Borgheſi, Caroli, or the palace of the French ambaſſadors, Altieri, Panfili, the palace of Venice, Corſini, Colonna, of the chancellor, the palace Medicis, or of the Duke of Tuſcany, the Dataria, the palace of Government, the palace Muti, Imperiali, Mattei, Orſini.

In ſo ſmall a treatiſe I am unable to deſcribe the beauty and richneſs of theſe pillars, ſuffice it to ſay that whatever the antient Romans were accuſtomed to decorate their palaces with, their baths, their forums, baſilicas, amphitheatres, and villas is collected and curiouſly preſerved in the modern palaces of Rome; I ſhall only mention particularly the two palaces of the Popes.

Of the Vatican.

The circumference of this palace is 5670 feet; the grand gallery has four corridors, the largeſt of which is 300 in length. The apartments are without number, and built by different Popes. There are eleven Courts, the largeſt of which is the Belvedere, which has a very beautiful fountain in the middle. Clement XIV. made a muſeum, which is filled with very fine monuments, and curious ſtatues, among others there is that of Laocoon, the work of Ageſandro, Polidoro, and Ateſodoro, Grecian ſculptors, the Apollo, Antonius, &c.

There is a very large library, of which the Saloon is divided into three navett, with 7 pilaſtres, it is 285 feet long, and 70 wide. At the end of this ſaloon, there is a large room on each ſide, of which there are two great corridors full of books, and of manuſcripts, with ſeveral libraries, which formerly belonged to great princes. There is likewiſe a very large and well diſpoſed arſenal, with an immenſe garden, full of flowers, oranges,

oranges, curious plants, fine walks, perſpectives, little woods, and fountains. This is commonly the habitation of the Pope during winter.

Of the Palace of Mount Cavallo.

As the Vatican palace is a little damp, being ſubject to fogs ariſing from the Tiber, and conſequently not in a very ſalutary ſituation, Paul III. began to build this palace, which is upon the top of the Mount Quirinale, and commands the greateſt part of Rome. Gregory XIII. enlarged it and afterwards Sixtus V. and Clement IV. compleated it, by the deſign of Fontana. Urban VIII. had it inſulated with a very fine garden under the direction of Bernini. The great Court is ſurrounded with porticos: its length is 750 feet; the garden has about a mile's circumference: it is ornamented with fine walls, fountains and perſpectives. Benedict the XIV. had a ſummer houſe made there, which was deſigned by knight Fuga. There is a fine place before the front of the palace, in the middle of which, there are two marble horſes, with two young men to manage them; they are the work of Fidia and Paraxiteles, and between the two horſes is a pretty fountain.

Of the VILLAS.

THERE are 24 remarkable country houſes near the ramparts of Rome, the principal ones are, Villa Albani, without the gate Salara; Borgheſi, upon Mount Piccio; Medicis on the ſame Mount; Corſini on the Janiculum in Rome; Pamfili, without the gate of St. Pancrace; Giraud, on the Janiculum in Rome; Negroni on the Viminale, which was formerly the gardens of Mecenas; Mattei on the Mount Celio; and the Villa Patrizii, without the gate Pia; Lanti in the Janiculum in Rome; Ludoviſii in Mount Pincio, &c. In the above-mentioned Villas, the diſtribution of walks, the fine perſpectives, the jeps deau, the gardens, groves and labyrinths are the leaſt things that excite admiration. It is the fine palaces which are filled with precious marble, that occaſions ſurprize; every Villa could have furniſhed us with a catalogue of at leaſt 1000 pages.

Of the FOUNTAINS.

Of the Fountain of the Water Felice.

NEAR the Calidarium of the baths of Dioclesian, Sixtus V. has this fountain made, the water comes from the ancient

tient aqueducts of Agrippa, 22 miles from Rome; it bears its antient name of Aqua Felice: This building is partly of marble, and partly of Travertine; the design is of Knight Fontanar. There are three niches in it; in the middle one is Moſes cauſing water to come out of the rock. The nich on the right contains Aaron conducting the Hebrews to drink at the fountain in the deſert: in the nich on the left hand is the hiſtory of Gideon conducting the army to refreſh themſelves; and four marble lions ſpouting water from their mouths.

Of the Fountain of Trevi.

This fountain ſo renowned for its beauty and the quantity of water which it ſpouts, was carried to Rome by Agrippa, being 8 miles diſtant from that city. It was called the virgin water, becauſe ſome ſoldiers being dry, demanded of a girl ſome water to drink, ſhe ſhewed them the ſource of it; but having been ſpoiled by the injuries of time, Trajan had it repaired. This fountain was alſo called the Water of Trevi, becauſe the water ſpouted from three mouths in the time of the Barbarians. This water was loſt, and during a thouſand years, Rome was deprived of it: Pius VI. had it ſought after. Clement XII. embelliſhed it, and Benedict XIV. compleated it. In the middle is a nich containing a gigantic ſtatue, which repreſents the ocean, with two ſea Tritons placed upon the rocks; there is alſo a nich of each ſide, one repreſenting health, the other fruitfulneſs; upon the cornice there are ſeen 4 ſtatues, ſhewing the abundance of flowers, the fertilty of fields, the richneſs of Autumn, and the pleaſantneſs of the meadows.

Of the Fountain of Aqua Paola.

Paul V. had the aqueducts of Auguſtus, which come from Bracciano (which is 30 miles from Rome) repaired, to conduct the water on the Janiculum, in order to make the celebrated caſcade of St. Peter in Montorio, under the direction of Fontana. Alexander VIII. embelliſhed it, and fortified the conduits which convey the water to the Vatican, and from thence to the other ſide of the bridge.

Of the Fountain of the Bridge Sixtus.

This fountain is by the ſide of the Aurelian bridge, it ſhould rather be called a caſcade of water; the above-mentioned Pope had it made under the direction of the Knight Fontana; the water deſcends from the Janiculum, and paſſes under the arches under the bridge Sixtus, in order to form this fine caſcade.

Of

Of the Fountain of the Barcaccia.

This fountain is in the middle of the oppoſite to the Trinity of the Mounts, where is to be ſeen the beautiful ſtatue, made by the King of France; it is in the form of a veſſel, in the middle of it there is a great fountain, and ſeveral ſmall ones at the ſtern, and the prowe. The deſign is Berninis.

Of the Fountain of the Campo Vacino.

The reſervoir of this fountain is a baſon of a whitiſh coloured, Oriental granite, ſpotted with black; it has 111 feet circumference. It was formerly kept in the baths for the conveniency of people bathing.

Of the Fountain Giuturna.

This fountain, of which the antient authors ſpeak, furniſhes water to a paper-mill; it is near the church of St. Anaſtaſius, oppoſite the church of St. Gregory.

Of the Fountains of the Vatican.

The one on the right hand was made by Paul V. and that on the left by Clement X.

Of the Fountains Barberini and Mattei.

This fountain was made by Urban VIII. under the direction of Bernini; that of Mattei, has 4 beautiful ſtatues of metal, which ſtand upon four Dolphins of marble; the ſtatues ſupport a large ſhell, upon which there are four turtles of the ſame metal.

Of the Fountain of the Square Navona.

There is a fountain in each of the two extremities of this ſquare, they are ornamented with Dolphins and triumphs very finely ſculptured, and with a beautiful Neptune, the work of Bernini. In the middle of the ſquare, there is a very large baſon, over which a rock riſes, which has a nich in each of its four ſides, each nich containing a coloſſal ſtatue, repreſenting one of the principal Rivers, viz. The Danube, in Europa, ſculptured by Claudius, a French-man—The Ganges in Aſia, by Baretta—The Nile in Africa, by Stancelli—And the Silver River, or la Plata in the Weſt-Indies, by Antony Raggi. In the opening of the rock, is a Sea-horſe, and a Lion, by Morelli. Upon the rock there is an obeliſk 74 feet high. This beautiful fountain which receives its water from that of Trevi was made by Innocent X. under the direction of the Knight Bernini.

Of the Fountain of the Rotonda, or Pantheon.

Gregory the XIII. under the direction of Lunglii, made this fountain before the Pantheon, and Clement II. set up an Egyptian obelisk in the middle of it, upon a base of marble, beautifully ornamented with Dolphins to pour the water. Barigoni was the architect.

F I N I S